

TRIBAL CUSTOMS OF THE AFRICANS

Cannibals Seldom Eat White Captives—Flesh Has An Unpleasant Taste.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—That cannibals seldom eat white captives and then without particular zest is the gist of a scientific report on the subject made by Dr. Hoffman, formerly a consul in Africa and an authority on the subject of tribal customs.

Writing of the recent murder of the German-American mineralogist, John Henry Warner, by natives of New Guinea, Dr. Hoffman asserts that the abstention of cannibals in Africa and of Guinea from the flesh of the white men is not because they fear the spirit of the white victim or his powers of magic, as has sometimes been assumed, but because they consider that it has an unpleasant taste due to the use of sharp spices and condiments and of salted dishes in the diet of the European.

Dr. Hoffman cites an article printed several years ago in a journal of Liberia, in which it was said that the cannibals in the Liberian territory eat a white man only when he has fallen into their hands alive. Then the victim is immersed to the neck in a running brook and held there by bonds for two or three days, on much the same principle that an oyster is "steamed" in fresh water after being taken from its bed. Dr. Hoffman had confirmation of this from a former cannibal.

The reported killing and eating of Mr. Warner, in Papua, by the natives, has called attention to the fact that cannibalism is by no means stamped out in New Guinea. Warner believed that cannibalism could be found in Papua and fell a victim to his own zeal. It is reported that his two native companions escaped his horrible fate, but were taken from his bed. Dr. Hoffman had confirmation of this from a former cannibal.

At one time official circles believed that cannibalism was a thing of the past in British New Guinea, but clear evidence that it has persisted into the present decade has been provided by unimpeachable witnesses. In a book published last year, J. H. P. Murray, lieutenant governor and chief judicial officer of Papua, has much to say about the practice of cannibalism among the natives in the island. He writes about boiling springs which not many years ago were made use of for cooking any prisoners captured in the village warfare.

Describing the northeastern division of the island, Murray quotes a native witness, who telling of the eating of human bodies, said: "We boil them; we eat them up and hold them in a pot. We boil babies, too; we cut them up like a pig. We eat them cold or hot; we eat the legs first. We eat them because they are like fish. We have fish in the creeks and kangaroos in the grass—but men are our real food."

Murray tells of the remark of a Ferguson Islander to a stranger who wanted to buy betel nuts from him: "Why should I sell you betel nut? I am going to eat you." Which he was eaten one by one, until the captors, surfeited with the diet, peddled promptly did. He also writes of a crew of shipwrecked Chinese, who those who were left around the coast, selling them to the highest bidder. Wives, who ventured to look around during the funerals of their husbands were killed and eaten. Our native who was concerned in the killing of a neighboring chief and in two wives told of the subsequent eating of the victims with the utmost unconcern.

He told of eating the hand of one wife, but refused to touch the other, as he had killed her, and it was not the custom of his tribe to eat one's own victim. The two women were sliced first, then cut up into small pieces, mixed with sago, cooked, wrapped up in leaves, and distributed

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF SPORTS ENDS

Eastbourne, England, Sept. 7.—The annual Eastbourne tournament, second only in importance to the all-England championships at Wimbledon has ended, bringing to a close one of the most successful lawn tennis seasons ever witnessed in England.

The season has been a veritable triumph for J. C. Parke, the brilliant Irish player, who went down to defeat only once during the year, and that to McLoughlin in the open championship at Wimbledon. He retrieved this defeat by beating the great American player in one of the single matches in the Davis cup challenge round. Since last November Parke has beaten among others, Norman Brooks, A. F. Wilding, M. E. McLoughlin, R. N. Williams, A. E. Benish and A. H. Lowe.

OLD CUSTOMS GIVE WAY TO NEW ONES

London, Sept. 27.—Another instance of old customs giving way to new is found this week in Lloyds Underwriters room, where the famous old "Loss Book," which almost since the inception of the present headquarters only contained records or losses of vessels, their capture, seizure or other forms of detention, is now to become a casualty book, which will have posted within its pages minor casualties, such as damages to ships, equipment, collisions or any happening that might cause delays, for which the underwriters reinsure.

Another improvement will be the posting of home and foreign arrivals on typewritten sheets instead of the present laborious method of entering them by hand in two large volumes. Many of the older, more conservative members express regret at these changes, but the younger generation welcome them as facilitating their work.

HOMESTEADS ON NATIONAL FOREST

Eight applicants for land to be occupied as homesteads in the national forests of this district were notified today by District Forester E. A. Sherman to the effect that the land applied for in each case had been examined by a forest officer; that, as a result of the examination, the land had been classified as chiefly valuable for agriculture, and had been listed with the department of the interior for homestead entry.

Three of the areas applied for were located in the Pocatello national forest. Rudolph Rueggesser of Providence, Utah, secured 160 acres adjoining the boundary of the Pocatello national forest, at the head of Malad valley on the west slope of the Elkhorn mountain. The land lies just inside the forest boundary and on the foothill slopes, the area itself having a 15 degree slope. Rock outcroppings run through the area in a number of places, cutting the proposed fields into patches. The soil, however, is of excellent character, and from 6 feet to 8 feet deep. It is believed that it will hold water fairly well and that with 15 inches of rainfall in that locality dry farming will be successful. Crops of wheat and barley averaging 20 bushels to the acre should be produced. Since the only timber on the land was a scanty growth of aspen, the forest officer had no hesitancy in classifying it as agricultural.

Thomas J. Johns of Malad, Idaho, secured 10.4 acres adjoining his present homestead in the Pocatello national forest. The land occupied by Mr. Johns is just inside the forest

boundary, and was listed some years ago for James G. Lewis who, however, failed to file upon the land and it was later taken by Johns. The small area now listed consists of a narrow strip along the bottom of Woodruff canyon, with the mountains rising abruptly on each side. It is now covered with a dense growth of brush, but when cleared and cultivated as a dry farm should produce 20 bushels of wheat to the acre.

J. Jay Lantz of West Portage, Utah, secured 67.2 acres in the Pocatello national forest, in Burnett canyon about three miles from Woodruff station on the Oregon Short Line. This is also a dry farm, with patchy outcroppings of rock and having a slope of about 15 degrees. The average rainfall is about 15 inches, but the soil, excepting where incised with rock outcroppings, is from 10 feet to 15 feet deep. It is a clay loam, holding water well. Under proper care Mr. Lantz should be able to raise crops of 20 bushels of grain to the acre.

Hyrum Hillyard of Auburn, Wyoming, has secured 120 acres of land in the Caribou forest. Hillyard has already filed on 40 acres adjoining the forest boundary, and the 120 acres listed upon his application are just inside the line on the west foothills of Star Valley about three miles from Auburn. The area is somewhat broken with gravel ridges, but with this exception has good deep soil and should make an excellent dry farm. It is believed that, with proper cultivation, Hillyard will be able to produce crops of winter wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and bromus grass.

Walter Weber of Evanston, Wyo., also secured 160 acres of land in the Caribou just inside the forest boundary on the foothills west of Freedom, Wyo., on the Salt River watershed. The area is cut through by a number of small rocky canyons. However, it is believed that 125 acres or the tract is suitable for dry farming purposes. The only timber on the area was a scanty growth of aspen.

William H. Sawyer of Yost, Utah, secured 158.48 acres on the Raft river division of the Minidoka national forest, located about four miles from the line of the Raft river branch of the Oregon Short Line. The soil is a rather light sandy loam from 1 to 2 feet deep, with gravelly sub-soil. The rainfall in that locality is only about 15 inches per annum, and until recently such land was not considered suitable for dry farming. However, similar land adjoining is now producing crops of grain running from 10 to 25 bushels per acre. It will be necessary for the homesteader to haul water for domestic purposes. The forest cover is scattered growth of juniper of small value.

Peter Johnson of Naf, Utah, secured 160 acres in the Minidoka national forest just inside the boundary of the Raft river division, about six miles from Bridge, Ida. The land is similar to that listed for Mr. Sawyer, with light soil and an average precipitation of about 15 inches per annum. It will be necessary to haul water for domestic use from Six Mile creek. It is believed, however, that this can be made a productive farm, raising wheat, oats, barley and rye.

D. B. Thrasher of Carmen, Ida., secured 7.5 acres in the Salmon national forest. The area listed is a bar between Fourth of July creek and the Salmon river, about 22 miles from Salmon City. It adjoins land which was listed for Mr. Thrasher several years ago. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the land desired by Mr. Thrasher, this was not included in the original listing. Until recently Mr. Thrasher believed the tract was inside his lines and the entire area has been cleared, fenced and planted with alfalfa. There is abundant water for irrigation and the land produces heavy crops. The listing in this case merely corrects an error, arising, as explained above, from a previous misunderstanding.

It is interesting to note that of the eight farms listed by the local office today, seven are dry farms in the foothills immediately adjoining the forest boundary. Only one tract, which is 7.5 acres, listed for Mr. Thrasher, can be irrigated or lies in the interior of a national forest. In other words, in all of these cases but one the listing merely makes slight changes in the exterior boundaries of the forests, alterations which could not possibly have been made by the original boundary examiner.

ENGINEERS TO CHECK SEVIER RIVER WATER

This fall and winter W. D. Beers, state engineer, and E. A. Porter of the water resources branch of the United States geological survey will make a complete and exhaustive investigation of the water possibilities of the Sevier river. Water gauging stations are being installed and there will be more of them in the next few months.

There are many irrigation projects along the Sevier river, but the state engineer believes that the real possibilities of this stream have not been approached. For one thing, the Sevier is a peculiar river in that a dam may cut off all the water at any point, yet springs below the dam will be found in sufficient quantity to make another river down below. Also, seepage from irrigation projects returns to the river, so the water may be used over several times during its flow to Sevier lake.

"I believe," says Engineer Beers, "that the Sevier river properly harnessed can irrigate 1,000,000 acres. For one thing it is hard to estimate the available water in it, because of the springs and seepage possibilities. Unlike most rivers, the flow is not uniform, and in some places there may be less water lower down than further up toward the source, or vice versa. However, the river should be harnessed. At present it only flows into Sevier lake, and neither scintilla nor in any other way does this lake do any particular good to the state."

COUGHED UP A BULLET.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 26.—While testifying against E. N. Pigg, a car inspector, charged with shooting him, Clifford Johnson, a stationary engineer of Wister, Okla., was seized with a violent fit of coughing here today and the bullet which he said Pigg had fired and which had lodged in his neck, was coughed up.

The evidence showed that Pigg mistook Johnson for a burglar. Pigg was fined \$50.

The motion picture industry in this country utilizes the labor of about five hundred thousand people directly or indirectly.

TWO SYSTEMS AT LOGGERHEADS

Telegraph and Telephone Officials in Canada in a Bitter Feud.

London, Sept. 27.—The taking over of the telephone system by the British postoffice department has not been welcomed by the other public utilities already under the control of the Postmaster-General, and when that official returns from his visit to Canada he will find a feud in full swing between the officials of the telegraph and telephone divisions. The officials of the two departments have been at loggerheads for some time on the lack of team work has been painfully apparent by the adoption of separate codes for the two systems, although the same clerks in most of the offices do both the telegraph and telephone work.

Practically ever since the telegraph was invented code names have been used to designate towns with long names and recently the telephone department decided to adopt the same system, but instead of duplicating the telegraph code it invented one of its own. Now most of the towns have different code names and when the system came into use on October 1, subscribers will be prepared for trouble. Some of the subscribers have already protested and pointed out that the use of a little common sense and cordiality between the two departments would have secured uniformity.

SCHOOLMASTER OF A WAR COLLEGE

Berlin, Sept. 27.—Lieutenant General Kuno von Steuben is the new "schoolmaster" of the German War Colleges, to which the best of young German army officers are sent soon after receiving their commission. Americans will recall with interest that other von Steuben of the same family, he of the testy temper and indomitable perseverance, who organized and drilled George Washington's untrained recruits into first-class fighting material.

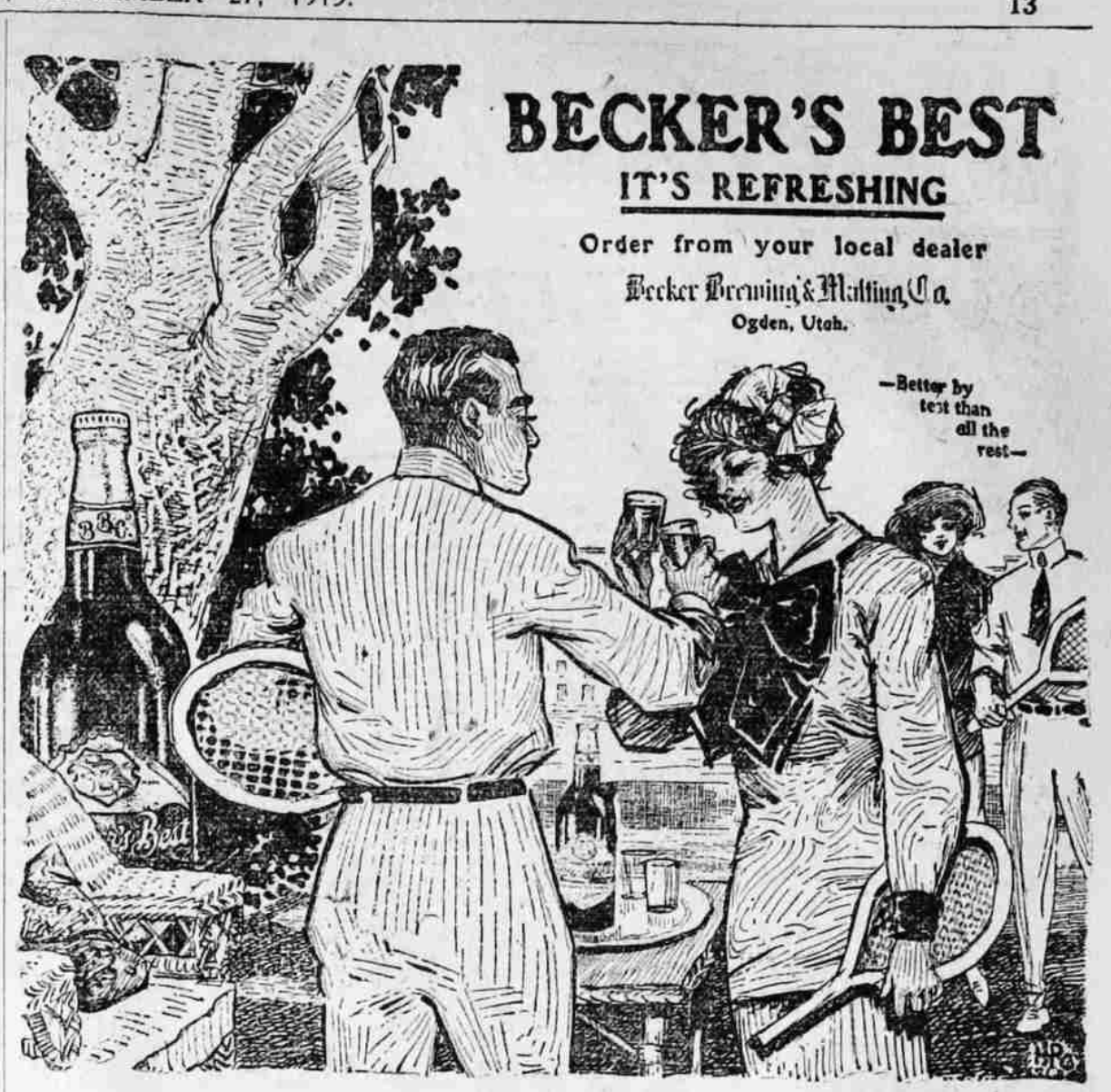
The task of which General von Steuben has been assigned was too onerous for the predecessor, General von Guentel, who retired after less than six months' service. A detail to the War Academy is an in dispensable preliminary to service with the general staff, from which the officers for higher commands are selected, and General von Steuben possibly has in his hands the military training of a future commander of the German army in a later war.

NO HOPE

His Daughter—This paper says that Mr. Millions died intestate. Her Pa—I expected it the minute I heard them doctors was gon' to operate on him.—Puck

CHILD WAS BORN WITHOUT A BRAIN

Berlin, Sept. 27.—A German medical journal reports the curious case



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of a child born without a brain, which in spite of this handicap, lived to the age of almost four years. At the autopsy it was found that both the cerebellum, the so-called "big" and "little" brain, were completely lacking, only a modicum of brain tissue at the base of the main brain, was able here to control the functions of the body necessary to a bare existence, but nothing more. The child lay in a state of coma, with contracted arms and almost motionless, during its whole existence. It was impossible to obtain the slightest mental reaction.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY.

Pursuant to Section 278 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, and the authority vested in me by said section, I, the undersigned, Wallace Foulger, Treasurer of Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, hereby give public notice that a special tax amounting to \$173.31 Dollars has been levied for sidewalk district No. 119 for the purpose of constructing concrete sidewalks in said district by an ordinance duly passed by the City Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, and approved by the Mayor of said City on September 12, 1913, said taxes being levied on all of the abutting property on the following streets comprising said sidewalk district No. 119:

All that part of 7th street, on both sides from Washington to Madison avenues.

The said tax is payable in 5 installments. The first installment becomes delinquent November 1, 1913.

The second installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1914.

The third installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1915.

The fourth installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1916.

The fifth installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1917.

Each of said installments, except the first, shall draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, from the date of the levy as aforesaid, and if any or either of said installments shall be unpaid when they become delinquent, interest thereon shall be 10 per cent per annum, until such delinquent assessments are fully paid. Said tax shall be enforced and collected as in any other case of special tax and if not paid the property on which said levy is made will be advertised and sold according to law. This special tax is payable at my office at the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY.

Pursuant to Section 278 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, and the authority vested in me by said section, I, the undersigned, Wallace Foulger, Treasurer of Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, hereby give public notice that a special tax amounting to \$4,800.00 Dollars has been levied for sewer District No. 116 for the purpose of constructing pipe sewers in said district by an ordinance duly passed by the City Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, and approved by the Mayor of said City on September 12, 1913, said taxes being levied on all of the abutting property on the following streets comprising said sewer district No. 116:

All that part of 25th street, from Washington to Wall avenues, and Wall avenue from 20th to 21st streets.

The said tax is payable in 5 installments. The first installment becomes delinquent November 1, 1913.

City, Utah, and approved by the Mayor of said City on September 12, 1913, said taxes being levied on all of the abutting property on the following streets comprising said sewer district No. 116: All that part of Brinker avenue from 25th to 26th streets; 20th street from Washington to Wall avenues, and Wall avenue from 20th to 21st streets.

The said tax is payable in 5 installments.

The first installment becomes delinquent November 1, 1913.

The second installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1914.

The third installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1915.

The fourth installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1916.

The fifth installment becomes delinquent September 12, 1917.

Each of said installments, except the first, shall draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, from the date of the levy as aforesaid, and if any or either of said installments shall be unpaid when they become delinquent, interest thereon shall be 10 per cent per annum, until such delinquent assessments are fully paid. Said tax shall be enforced and collected as in any other case of special tax and if not paid the property on which said levy is made will be advertised and sold according to law. This special tax is payable at my office at the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah.

WALLACE FOULGER,
City Treasurer, Ogden City, Utah.
By C. T. KOONS, Deputy,
September 25, 1913.



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